

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2 1857.

TRADE WITH AFRICA.—Within the last few years the United States have taken the lead of all other governments in the exploration of new sources of trade and commerce. The exploration of the Amazon has discovered a vast new field for commercial enterprise. The treaty with Japan opened the sealed ports of this hitherto terra incognita to the business of christianized nations, and the attention of the government is now directed to the vast and undeveloped trade of Africa. A bill was reported, a few days ago, from the committee on commerce of the Senate, to provide for the exploration of the Niger, in Africa. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy cause an exploration to be made, by some competent officer of the navy, of the river Niger, with a view to ascertain its navigability; and that for that purpose he may cause to be prepared or procured a small steam vessel, adapted to river navigation, and appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars for the object.

The bill is accompanied by a letter from T. J. Bowen, Esq., which explains its object, and shows its importance and practicability. The Niger has not yet been explored by vessels further than about four hundred miles from its mouth, and it is believed to be navigable for two thousand miles.

THE DEATH OF DR. KANE AT HAVANA.—By the Black Warrior, at New York, we learn that the funeral of Dr. Kane was celebrated at Havana by a procession of all the Americans there, as well as by the vice Captain-General of the Island, and many Spanish officials. The conduct of Gen. Concha in the matter is spoken of in the highest terms by all the resident Americans. No one was more anxious to pay a due respect to the memory of the Arctic explorer. The remains of the deceased were accompanied to New Orleans by his mother and brothers, who were with him in his last moments. A letter from Havana, dated the 19th ult., to the New York Journal of Commerce, says that Dr. Kane lingered several days between life and death, in a state of apparent insensibility. The State barge provided by the Captain-General received the body and conveyed it to the steamer, escorted by the boats of the commercial marine of the United States in port.

WAVERLY NOVELS—*Household Edition*.—Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—A specimen sheet of this publication has been laid on our table. It will comprise forty-eight volumes, bound in library style, and will be the most tasteful, convenient, and elegant edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels that has ever been published. The paper will be of fine quality and the books will be printed on beautiful new type. They will be illustrated with splendidly executed engravings from drawings and paintings of the most eminent artists, among whom are mentioned Birket, Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey, and Faed. In mechanical execution this work will surpass anything of the kind yet published. Messrs. Kirk & Clarke of this city will receive subscriptions for the wark, two volumes to be delivered each month.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—Messrs. Crump and Welsh have received the March number of Knickerbocker for March. Its opening article is an admirably written criticism upon Shelley, the poet of poets. It is replete with interesting reading matter.

WHEAT.—We learn from the Danville (Va.) Register that the wheat in that section is looking very promising. It is said to be thick set and green, and the weather is now very favorable to it.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

Our readers should not forget that the meeting of the Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will be held in this city to-morrow [Tuesday, March 3]. Among the important business to be transacted is the selection of the place of holding the next Fair, the revision of the by-laws of the Society, and making out and publishing the premium lists. Some seeds and books from the Patent Office will also be distributed among the members. All who feel any interest in the actions and decisions of the Directors, or in the general cause of agriculture and mechanical arts are invited to attend. The pleasant weather and the importance of some of the matters to be discussed bespeak a large attendance.

It is an epitaph on a San Francisco money lender by an outraged Californian:

Here lies old thirty-five per cent.
The more he made, the more he lent;
The more he lent, the more he craved;
The more he made, the more he shaved;
Great God! can such a soul be saved.

The following is from the Independent's list of failures:

Thomas Davis, Edinburg, Ind., failed and is succeeded.

I. V. Brannah & Co., Franklin, Ind., suspended and sold out.

Thomas & Buchard, Franklin, Ind., failed.

HORACE VERNET'S DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The *Independence Belge*, of the 2d ult., says:

The departure of Horace Vernet for New York is announced. Several pictures have been taken of him, and this engagement will probably detain him in the United States about six months. We do not know if Horace Vernet has accepted the engagement, but a story is circulated in the different *ateliers* of eminent artists that he will not resist the temptation of \$200,000. If Vernet should execute several pictures in the United States, he would undoubtedly realize an immense fortune.

CRIME IN ST. LOUIS.—The Evening News, of Friday, says:

Last night, about 11 o'clock, John Cunningham, waiter at the Monroe House, and Michael Warren, pantry-man at the same establishment, were standing on the corner of Third and Locust streets, when three unknown men approached them, and, without any previous quarrel or the interchange of a word, made an assault upon them and knocked them both down. Cunningham was not hurt, and made his escape, but Warren was killed instantly. He was carried to the police office, and an examination showed that his neck was broken. No wound was discovered, and it is supposed that his neck was broken by the fall. The assaulting party have not been discovered.

The Washington Star of Thursday says:

The Reeside Claim, which has been so long before Congress and the Court of Claims, under the management of its leading counsel, Joseph B. Stewart, Esq., of Kentucky, was yesterday paid at the Treasury Department in full, principal and interest.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.—The intelligent correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes as follows:

I have scarcely a doubt that the Central American treaty will be confirmed. The cause of the Wilmot proviso being inserted has been satisfactorily explained, and the treaty is strengthened by the capping of the section confirming the Mosquito land grants.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes under date of the 26th ult.:

I have seen a private letter, of the 3d inst., from a good source in Mexico, which states that the treaty contains no stipulations for the cession of any Mexican territory to the United States, but that it secures great commercial privileges to citizens of the United States, in consideration of which the United States is to loan Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. The writer states that the loan is so essential to Comonfort's government at this juncture that a revolution in favor of the antagonist church interest will occur in ninety days unless the money be immediately obtained. With the aid of this fund the government will, in the opinion of the writer, be enabled not only to maintain itself, but to extinguish the power of the hierarchy forever, by the seizure and confiscation of all the property and revenues of the church.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

GENTLEMEN: A writer in the Louisville Courier of the 21st ult., under the name of "A warm friend to the public schools," and in the Journal of the 26th ult., over the signature of "Y," appears to be much exercised about the manner in which it was the pleasure of parents to celebrate the day that gave to America "The Father of his Country, to Liberty her unwavering champion, and to the world a man without a model."

Our friend appears to have forgotten that neither all men, nor all children are constituted exactly alike; while there is a general resemblance, there is also an individual difference; and it would be about as reasonable to expect every person to look well in the same suit as to expect all persons in a country, to think and act alike on all subjects.

In other words, it is common for those who possess knowledge how little a man should believe, and in what way his faith should be expressed; whether in offering adoration to the kings and heroes of the age; carrying through blood and carnage, the entire stamp of the voluptuous; or, employing the eloquence of Mass Chayre, by the concocting of arguments of torture, dungeons, and the stake. A slight departure from the Puritanical faith was once, in our own fairland, good cause of expulsion from home and friends; and the same enlightened and charitable spirit impelled us to yield to the claims of conscience, and to the memory of every crime of *grief* and *suffering*. Since those days, however, Washington, Burnside, and the schoolmaster has been something abroad in the land. We begin to understand that human rights are reciprocal, and the surest way for a man to preserve his own right is to respect the rights of others; and that the only way to secure the safety of one's own son, is to make him a gentleman, still more to secure the safety of the worthy gentlemen who are unable to keep up with these railroad times. They still think they should not only regulate their own conduct to suit themselves but also the conduct of other men; and if they are not permitted to do, so feel like injured persons, and complain loudly in the papers.

These reflections have been produced by reading the articles already referred to, in which some of the public schools were harshly censured for celebrating Washington's Birth-day, by readings, recitations, music, and declamations, under the supervision of the *teachers and trustees*.

A disparaging hit is also made by "Y," at the celebrations of two other schools, because those who managed them, (and who had a right to manage them), saw no reason to dress up or dress down, and to make the children look like them; or it may be that the uniformity of the dressed worn by the beautiful little girls, who represented the three female departments, in singing that soul-stirring national song, "The Star Spangled Banner" or it may be, the miniature flag of our country, held aloft by one of its future defenders, gracefully waving its "stars and stripes" above the little and small singers, as they pronounced, in tones sweeter than the Eolian harp.

And the Star Spangled Banner

In triumph shall wave,
Over the land of the free
And the home of the brave.

It may be that some of these things caused the singular illusion of "Y." Or did the girls and boys (God bless them) perform their parts so well that our friend really thought Jenny Lind, Albinowicz, Forte Booth, Haydn, Burnside, and Owen were not him? If the "warm friend" to the public schools is a warm friend, he is a very cold friend to the schoolmaster.

On the propriety and utility of dancing, there is, among good men and women, some difference of opinion, and probably few subjects are entirely free from the same difficulty.

Some think it commendable in its tendency, but in what we ourselves carried to express, and that we were very happy when we were married with drinking, and then the liquor does the harm does not very clearly appear.

Others think it an innocent, gentle, and healthy exercise, calculated to develop the muscular system, give ease and grace, and enable one to move with more agility and grace.

And some think it a dangerous and seductive vice.

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STATEMENT OF BANKS OF KENTUCKY, JAN. 1, 1857.

| Banks. | Capital. | Circ'tion. | Coin. | Notes Dis- | Bills | Notes | Due from | Due to | Deposits. | Susp'd Deb't. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | | | Exch'ge. | and Bills. | Banks. | Banks. | | |
| Bank of Kentucky. | 3,700,000 | 3,578,783 | 961,761 | 2,233,178 | 5,116,969 | 7,515,065 | *1,828,463 | 1,159,479 | 100,748 | 50,323 |
| Nor. Bank Kent'ky. | 2,350,000 | 2,330,561 | 847,238 | 1,266,120 | 5,011,072 | 7,501,200 | 11,125,726 | 904,088 | 100,000 | 50,000 |
| Bank of Louisville. | 1,980,000 | 1,416,400 | 405,942 | 416,120 | 1,964,892 | 2,281,031 | 408,122 | 350,721 | 283,246 | 25,200 |
| Sou. Bank Kent'ky. | 1,500,000 | 2,763,581 | 917,381 | 491,772 | 2,569,259 | 3,061,062 | 528,056 | 322,271 | 267,754 | 67,125 |
| Farmers' Bank.... | 1,403,400 | 2,350,626 | 849,944 | 1,033,241 | 2,521,519 | 3,554,165 | 155,618 | 57,322 | 538,060 | 29,731 |
| Commercial Bank.... | 500,000 | 942,463 | 314,825 | 210,730 | 1,146,081 | 1,357,412 | 42,470 | 48,091 | 172,237 | 23,162 |
| | 10,433,400 | 13,485,585 | 4,206,792 | 5,751,163 | 16,635,341 | 22,089,504 | 4,087,049 | 2,949,494 | 3,400,706 | 312,307 |

*Of which \$410,872 are in New York, &c.

+Of which \$22,789 19

+Of which \$215,655 10

AGGREGATES.

| Date. | Capital. | Circ'tion. | Coin. | Notes Dis- | Bills | Notes | Due from | Due to | Deposits. | Susp'd Deb't. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | | | Exch'ge. | and Bills. | Banks. | Banks. | | |
| January 1, 1851.... | 7,020,000 | 7,650,475 | 4,275,153 | 4,892,967 | 6,980,636 | 11,713,400 | 2,313,527 | 1,187,073 | 1,711,929 | 200,102 |
| " 1,1852.... | 8,108,825 | 8,561,121 | 3,418,035 | 5,110,726 | 9,422,267 | 14,532,964 | 2,348,180 | 2,133,042 | 1,836,854 | 213,000 |
| " 1,1853.... | 9,076,436 | 11,707,767 | 4,391,241 | 5,268,285 | 11,553,592 | 17,222,039 | 4,569,077 | 3,183,273 | 2,422,046 | 217,301 |
| " 1,1854.... | 10,222,250 | 13,573,516 | 4,540,369 | 4,812,574 | 13,668,592 | 20,729,129 | 3,961,757 | 2,009,797 | 2,748,382 | 180,000 |
| " 1,1855.... | 10,343,988 | 8,628,946 | 4,149,541 | 4,421,294 | 12,405,171 | 16,286,496 | 3,177,090 | 2,577,633 | 2,196,624 | 343,981 |
| " 1,1856.... | 10,464,822 | 12,634,353 | 4,610,016 | 5,312,565 | 15,628,200 | 20,986,772 | 2,541,775 | 2,555,882 | 2,622,692 | 347,000 |
| " 1,1857.... | 10,463,400 | 13,455,585 | 4,206,792 | 5,751,163 | 16,635,341 | 22,089,504 | 4,087,049 | 2,749,494 | 3,400,706 | 312,307 |

A. J. MORRISON.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, *so* *strong*, *light*, *handsome*, *elegant*, and *durability* will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

MEDICAL BAGS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,
T. C. PROALS,
Jan 30 j&b

70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I have begun to let out to inform my friends and customers that I still have ready to sell them as heretofore in my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I still stand endeavor to merit a patronage in my new location heretofore so generously offered to the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

SAM'L L. P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving as one percent, Tennessee currency the following First State Bonds:

ALABAMA BANK, Nashville; do;
BANK of NASHVILLE, do;
BANK of THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK of COMMERCE, do;
TRADE BANK, do;
BANK of CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;
d13 b&j D&C

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

#7 No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Tell him by his friends and the public generally, respectively informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, with strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

COAL always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngsborough Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale, to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,
Main st., between Second and Third,
over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, LARGES AND SMALL

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

COAL! COAL!

EVERYTHING wanted to the trade.

Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to decieve the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it can be humbugged even by a name, as also their pictures on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, so not beautiful.

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[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.

The steamer Niagara arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

It is rumored that the Persian war has terminated. Liverpool Cotton Market.—The American advises received by the Atlantic caused an advance. Sales of the week 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 25,000, and exporters 5,500. Sales on Friday 12,000 bales. Fair Orleans 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, middling Orleans 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, middling upland 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Stock of cotton in port 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, 000 bales, of which 220,000 were American.

The Persia arrived on the 14th. Her advices caused an advance of 3-16. Sales were estimated at 14,500 bales. Egyptian advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Brazil 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote red wheat 8s 9d, white wheat 9s 9d. Western canal flour 30s 31s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s 32s. Ohio 32s 6d 33s. Mixed corn quiet at 33s 6d 33s 9d. Lard steady. Sales fine rosin at 15s. Coffee firm.

London Honey Market.—Consols for accounts closed at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Baring's circular quotes Welsh rails free on board at £84 6s 3d; Scotch pig iron on the Clyde 7s 6d. Flour 28s 6d 2s. Spirits turpentine in limited home demand 4s 4d 4s 6d.

American stocks quiet.

Manchester advices favorable. Sugar steady. Lard steady. Provisions dull. Flour dull. Wheat very dull. Corn quiet and steady. Money easier. Consols 93 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The London news received by the Niagara say that no more troops are to be sent to Persia or Canton. The British troops at Bushire will not advance into the interior of Persia, and every effort is being made to perfect a peace. There is every reason to hope that negotiations at Paris will terminate in the establishment of amicable relations between Persia and England.

New troubles, however, are said to be brewing in Europe, growing out of the question in relation to the Principalities. The London Times says that a satisfactory settlement of that question cannot but be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as that published in the Moniteur.

The Times also says that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against tampering with the integrity of Turkey, and act resolutely to support the resolution taken against the proposed union of the Principalities.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Senate.—The Senate passed the House bill prohibiting the importation of obscene prints, statues, &c. Also, the House bill establishing a post office of delivery at Augusta, Ga.

The House bill making appropriations for the completion of military roads in Oregon was also passed. On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a joint resolution from the House, increasing the pay of Lieutenant General Scott.

After a brief discussion, the subject was postponed to Monday.

Deficiency bill taken up. The Senate struck out the clause appropriating \$185,000 for books for members of the House. Senators, in the course of the debate, said this was a stupendous fraud upon the country.

Senate passed the deficiency and House bills establishing three additional land districts in Nebraska, and three in Kansas.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all correspondence with Gov. Geary relative to the affairs of Kansas during the recess.

Senate proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

An amendment was proposed by the committee on Finance to create a mission to Persia.

Messrs. Benjamin and Thompson of Ky. objected to the amendment on the ground that in the present condition of affairs there was no object to be attained by sending a minister, as the governments of England and Russia were seeking supremacy in Persia, and there was war now existing there. We have no trade with Persia, and are not likely to have, inasmuch as Persia has no sea ports.

Mr. Mason said that reasons might exist which it would not be proper to state in open session, which rendered it eminently desirable that some steps be taken to open political and commercial relations with the Persian government.

Mr. Brown advocated the amendment, and said the exclusive policy of China and Japan was gradually yielding to the progress of civilization, and with Persia a valuable trade might be opened.

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky said the office was to be created to feed some hungry, broken down politicians.

After further debate the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 21.

House.—The report of the select committee in the case of Edwards was taken up.

On the resolutions Mr. Edwards remarked that he could say honestly and with a clear conscience that he never gave a vote on any bill that was not sanctioned by his judgment. In his intercourse with members of this House he had universally sought to be on terms of friendship with them, and if he had unwittingly given offence to any one, he asked his pardon. He could say that the hours spent here in association with gentlemen were the most agreeable of his life, and he should carry with him into his retirement the conviction that he never sought to do any one an injury. He felt in his own heart that he had never intended to wrong any member. He had, however, become satisfied from the votes taken in other cases that, although gentlemen on all sides sympathized with him in his position, he could expect to share no better fate than others charged with the same offences. His answer to the committee having been disregarded, and the case standing upon the testimony of Paine alone, his own statement of innocence availed him nothing, nor could he at this time make such explanations as would relieve him from the effect of Paine's testimony. He wished to relieve his personal friends from the pressure which had been made upon them in their own immediate localities, and from all embarrassment. Therefore, he had determined to resign his seat, having already informed the Governor of New York of that fact.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie, the resolutions in the Edwards case were tabled.

House then took up the bill reported from the select committee to protect people against corrupt and secret influence in matters of legislation.

Mr. K²ay thought that the bill ought to pass now, but would move that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Quinlan thought it a very dangerous bill, and would move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Orr said the committee did not expect to pass the bill and he hoped that Mr. Quinlan's motion would be agreed to.

The House refused—yeas 104, nays 83.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall move to reconsider the vote. He said it might as well be known to the American people, that, while this bill was passing, gentlemen, for the first time looked at it while standing in groups, said "the bill ought not to become a law; if it did, the whole country would laugh it to utter scorn." Never before was such a measure heard of, even in despotic countries. It abridged liberty of speech and of the press in advocating or defeating any measure before Congress, a measure which, in effect, would say—we will erect ourselves into an immaculate tribunal.

Mr. Quinlan likewise severely criticised and condemned the provisions of the bill. Congress could not pass a law to prevent any man from advocating, privately or publicly, measures before Congress in any way he thought best. The bill established a class of offenses, invaded the rights of the States and of society, and interdicted intercourse between the citizen and his representative.

Mr. Davis, of Mo., defended the bill, its object being to embody into positive law the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring void contracts for compensation contingent on legislation in Congress by secret or sinister influences, practices being immoral and fraudulent. It was by the excess of such influences, which the bill declared misdemeanor, that the reputation of this House had descended many degrees in the opinion of the people.

Messrs. Bocock and Kunkel severally maintained that any person having an interest in a measure pending would, if he asked of members a favorable consideration of the subject, be liable to the pains

and penalties prescribed.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill passed—56 against 128—then tabled.

The resolution for the expulsion of James W. Simonson was then taken up.

Mr. Kelsey said if he had succeeded in obtaining the floor at an early stage of the proceedings he would have given his views relative to these reports somewhat at length. He now wished simply to remark that the only difference in the committee had grown out of contrary opinions as to the proper reports to be made to the House. At this late period of the session it would be inexcusable were we to consume time, and, unless some friend of Simonson's desired to be heard on his behalf, he should content himself with moving the previous question.

Mr. Sage moved an amendment, including Mr. Triplett in the expulsion resolution.

Mr. Houston wished to exclude all persons engaged in the prosecution of claims from the floor. It was but temporary relief to expel one man and let five hundred others remain.

The Speaker said that no reporter had been admitted to the floor except on the condition that he was not engaged in the prosecution of claims, and in every instance, with one exception, they have replied that they were not so engaged.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., remarked that the doorkeeper should keep out all persons not entitled by right to the floor.

The Speaker replied that the doorkeeper had such instructions.

Mr. Jones said, if so, the doorkeeper had not enforced the rule.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall remarked that Mr. Triplett obtained the right to occupy a reporter's seat on his recommendation, but he had not exercised the privilege.

Mr. Barrett said, as Simonson had been heard in his defense, Mr. Triplett should have the same right.

The resolution expelling Simonson and Triplett as reporters from the floor was then adopted.

Mr. Welch obtained permission to print the remarks he intended to make yesterday in vindication of his character.

Mr. Washburn's, of Ill., resolution to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the consideration of the river and harbors bill, his object being to put them on their passage; rejected—113 against 60—two-thirds being necessary.

The tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up.

Mr. Todd moved to table it; lost—32 against 138.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment—63 against 106. A committee of conference was asked of the Senate. Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.

Advices from Kansas state that the Legislature passed a law declaring resistance to the Territorial authorities or laws treason and punishable with death. The bill repealing test oaths, which passed the Council, was defeated in the House unanimously.

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